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ned, postage must in all cases be inclosed THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House. CHICAGO Palmer House and P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street. -CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deerlag, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

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Three cents is still the legal street-car

It has come to a pretty pass when th press is charged with inciting trouble be cause it insists on the observance and enforcement of law.

Those papers which are quoting Thomas Jefferson on the coinage ratio in expectation of convincing Mr. Bryan will have their labor for naught.

Why do not the nonresident manipulators of street-railway stocks make a visit to Indianapolis for the purpose of ascertain-

Word comes from Washington that Ohio Republican leaders will pull together in view of the importance of the pending campaign. As a rule the Ohio Republicans are well in line before state election.

A few months ago the Cleveland administration announced that the consolidation of the pension agencies would save \$100,000. Now it is said by others who claim to b authorities that the consolidation will increase the cost at least \$200,000.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a reliable man, makes the state ment that 250,000 people in Cuba are perishing from hunger because Weyler has concentrated them in the towns without making any adequate provision for feeding

There is sulphurous indignation among the heelers in Chicago, now that Mayor Harrison and his subordinates have de clared a purpose to carry out the provisions of the civil-service law, which the people ratified two years ago by an emphatic ma-

There never was a greater outrage than the appeal of nonresident lawbreakers to a federal court to enjoin the people of Indiana from obeying and its state officers from enforcing a state law which was regularly passed and which no court of th State has declared unconstitutional.

If justice is done to C. W. Spalding, late president of the Clobe Savings Bank, the literary world may not have the pleasure of reading "The Spalding Memorials," to the preparation of which he was devoting his leisure hours. There are no facilities in the Joliet prison for publishing family

defiance of law, interfered with the rights of the street railroad, the city authorities a case where injunction properly lies its offered the company no protection. Now, authorities extend no protection. What are | the case is very different when a federal | Washington banquet he made one suggescity authorities for, anyhow?

Mr. President Mason "believes" that 5 cents is the legal street-car fare, says his people who decline to pay 5 cents will be under a city ordinance. The izing a whole community. The street-car people learn very slowly, but they will mails and interstate traffic.

The fact that General Gomez has made another appeal to the friends of Cuban independence for arms indicates that he ex pects to find use for them. Instead of abandoning the struggle, it looks as if nez intended to "push things" during the rainy season, which has already begun in western Cuba, and will soon be at its Latterly the blockade runners have had very little trouble landing arms in Cuba, and the renewed call for themshows they are being used. .

The veterans who were dismissed from the Pension Bureau by Hoke Smith are to This is in the line of practical took their places and who are covered by the Cleveland order are incompetent. But for the civil-service rule adopted by the commission, when Mr. Roosevelt was chairman, at a meeting held in the Indianapolis postoffice, authorizing the return or restoration of ex-soldiers to places from which they had been dismissed whenever there should be vacancies, these old clerks pould not secure their positions.

In his opening prayer on the morning of Senator Morrill's eighty-seventh birthday the chaplain of the Senate referred to the of the Senate, hale in body vigorous in intellect, fresh and his Green Mountain State, of the Senate and of the country at large." Of course, the venerable Senator from Vermont deserved all this, but the Almighty may have thought it somewhat personal.

fare, in violation of law, and to put off the | and many inefficients hold places because | a duty of from 6 to 10 cents a pound, but |

taking the name of the person who refused less element in Georgia. to pay more. This is a bluff. No person give his name. If he pays 5 cents and the conductor accepts it the person paying should take the name or number of the conductor and file suit against the company. As the company seems to be inviting s.w | retallation it should have it. It should be 2.06 driven from every position until it obeys

### EFFECT OF CORPORATION LAWLESSNESS.

It has been a common remark for some time past that the hard times are due mainly to lack of confidence. No doubt this is largely true. They certainly are not due to lack of material resources in the country, lack of energy among the people, lack of willingness to work or lack of currency to do the business of the country, There is no other rational explanation of the continued depression of business but lack of confidence among business men and caping the case, it is pertinent to inquire, what has caused this lack of confidence? Replies to this question would vary, but all would with ft. No doubt they have, but they would not account for all the features . f far, despite the "belief" of President It is due to something else. What is it? ascertained fitness. Most intelligent people sary and essential characteristics of a cor- in business. poration any more than they are of an individual. Corporations are under the same This obligation is co-relative to the right | than the present policy of the street-railof legal protection which they enjoy in road company relative to the 3-cent-fare common with individual persons. Protec- | law. Of course, the violation of law is tion in the enjoyment of their rights and | the worst feature of the case. In the eye privileges carries with it a corresponding of the law a corporation is a person and ing how odious men can make themselves? | rights of others. If corporations and trusts | other person. The 3-cent-fare law is valid had always done this they would not be and binding until it shall be declared othernatural outgrowth of high commercial con- may undertake to decide for itself whether ditions, they are a legitimate feature of a law is constitutional or not, and deterbusiness, and, rightly conducted, would mine what laws it will obey and what it contribute materially to the general pros- will disregard. If every corporation and perity. But they have not been and are person in the State should take the same not conducted in this spirit or on these lines. On the contrary, for years past they to do so as the street-railroad company, have been conducted in a spirit of lawless- | there would be a condition of anarchy. The ness, greed and disregard of public and present attitude of the company is an obprivate rights which, if it were adopted | ject lesson in lawlessness, an invitation to by individuals, would be destructive of anarchy and a precedent full of dangerous law and order and of society itself. Forgetful that they are creatures of law they have tried to put themselves above the law. Forgetful that they owe their existence and One might suppose that a corporation bold support to the public they have pursued a | enough to decide deliberately to violate the "Public-be-damned" policy until they have law would be bold enough to assume the created against themselves a feeling of general distrust and hostility. This feeling | quences, but in this case the company has has contributed largely to the growth of thrown the brunt of the whole business the Populist party, whose threatening atti- on its employes by giving them instructude towards capital is a marked feature of the times. It has led to legislation in themselves in trouble. Conducting its camsome of the States unfriendly to capital, paign of lawlessness from ambush the comand it has brought a faction into Congress whose chief business is to injure the public credit and destroy public confidence. Thus tors' fight. Men who were employed to law-defying and law-breaking corporations | treat people politely and collect legal fares have begotten and nursed into strength a feeling of distrust and hostility to themselves which has become a powerful factor

### paralysis of business. GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

This phrase was first used by Eugene V

in the destruction of confidence and the

Debs as one of derision against the interference of the United States courts by this process to enforce in the States a law of the United States for the protection of the mails and interstate traffic. The action of On a former occasion, when rioters, in the government in that case was right, and Mr. Debs's phrase was misapplied. In use is as legitimate as that of any process of court, and that mode of government is ples on the rights of the people, the city no more objectionable than any other. But them to serious consideration, but at the court is asked to exercise its power, not of its violation and against the right of assist in the enforcement of a state law. The Constitution of the United States gives Congress exclusive power to regulate comduty of the general government to enforce provision in the Constitution gives a fedfrom enforcing state laws which have been regularly enacted and not even attion to an extreme and dangerous limit

### MODIFICATION OF THE CLEVELAND ORDERS.

When General Harrison was inaugurated he was confronted by an order of his prepostal railway clerks who had been tate to extend the date for the putting of the order into effect so that many of the make room for the most inefficient lot men who were ever thrust upon any branch of the public service were reinstated. The extension of the civil-service law by Mr. Cleveland so as to shield incompetents was a violation of the true theory of efficient civil service, while the action of General Harrison was in the interest of rational civil service. The professional civil-service reformers at the time did not think so. After the re-election of Mr. Cleveland General Harrison was urged by many Republicans to extend the shield of the civil-servce law over many branches of the public service which had been filled with Republicans, but he refused to do so. Mr. Cleve-The street-railroad company, or its local out several hundred efficient men in the

caused a lot of trouble and some fights. In the classified list. The Interior Departcents, but accept 3 cents under protest, made an asylum for the comparatively use-

Another bad feature of the Cleveland who refuses to pay more than 3 cents need | classifications is that they cover many officials whose relations with the chief are confidential. The official who is required to give bonds for the fidelity of a cashier should have the power to appoint such officers. Chief clerks and confidential clerks should be left for the head of the bureau or branch of the service to appoint, because it is essential to successful administration that the officer responsible should have the selection of his immediate subordinates, leaving the routine service under the civil-

service law. So far as the rules of the ex-President cover men who hold their places, which were made for them by turning out efficient men to make room for others whose sole recommendation was that they were partisans, they should be revoked or modified so as to insure the appointment of men who are found to be qualified by a reasonable test of merit. The Journal expected that President McKinley would see that italists as to the financial future. This be- this was necessary when he was inaugurated. Doubtless he does now, and will revise or suspend the Cleveland rules when he shall have time to consider the subject. agree that agitation of the money question | Just now, however, there are more imporand the tariff question had much to do I tant duties pressing upon the President than devoting his whole time to a few thousand men who are clamoring for public the present situation. One thing which | employment regardless of the essential feathey would not account for and which is a | ture of qualification. There are yet many potent factor in unsettling confidence is men who insist that qualification should the popular hostility to trusts and corpora- cut no figure in the selection of men to fill tions. This feeling is a conspicuous feature | public | places-that a story of misfortune of the times and it cannot be traced to the or confession of incapacity to earn a living agitation of the money or tariff question. I is a better recommendation for office than No doubt it is largely due to the lawless- | hold that the successful management of ness and greed of corporations themselves. | public business requires as competent serv-Now, lawlessness and greed are not neces- | ice as is deemed essential to insure success

## THE MEANNESS OF IT.

rights of others that natural persons are, law nothing could be more contemptible obligation to obey the laws and respect the bound to obey the law the same as any under the odium they are to-day. As legal | wise by a court of competent jurisdiction, aggregations of capital for great commer- and has as much force as any other statute. cial enterprises and large undertakings, a | It is monstrous to say that a corporation position, and every one has as much right

From another point of view the position assumed by the company is contemptible. responsibility and shoulder the consetions impossible to enforce without getting pany has pushed its employes to the front. It is the company's war and the conducare required, under penalty of losing their positions, to collect illegal fares and play the part of ruffians by putting people off the cars. As a rule the conductors are polite and obliging. Many patrons of the different lines have come to know and respect them, and they, in turn, know many of their patrons. It is an outrage to put them in a position where, to meet the exactions of the company, they must insult persons whom they know and respect. The employes of the company have quite as much reason to condemn its action as the public

# MR. BRYAN'S SUGGESTION.

It is not often that the views of Mr tion which is worthy of attention. It is as

If the Dingley bill brings general and permanent prosperity the Democratic party will not be in a position to win a contest by opposing it. If, on the other hand, the Dingley bill proves a disappointment to those who advocate it, our position of 1896 will be strengthened, and public attention will be riveted upon the fact that the cause of financial depression is to be found in

our monetary system Mr. Bryan realizes that the election of tariff law will afford Mr. Bryan's supporters the opportunity they desire of making the monetary question the issue.

If Mr. Bryan's friends in the Senate have pose the passage of a Republican tariff. they can oppose it and predict that it will ready have done, but they should not prethe Senate should be able to defeat the not improve, it will be held responsible present tariff policy is the Bryan policy when the law was first foreshadowed in 1893. Should the industrial position improve under the present law the country would be convinced that it was the evils which the free and unlimited coinage of silver threatened which caused the depression. The only policy for the Popocratic party in the Senate to pursue is to permit the Republicans to pass a Republican tariff

The extreme duty on wool which the growers and the senators from the increased. If Senator Mantle prefers that constituents shall suffer the ruinous which a moderate duty would afford, let

cents, we have preferred no duty." The Then an order was issued to charge 5 ment, even to the Pension Bureau, was duty which Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, demands is in some respects an unreasonable

> A recent bond-funding transaction of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, said to have been the largest financial transaction of the kind in the history of the country up to that time, will be considerably surpassed by a deal which the New York Central Railroad has just consummated. This is the conversion of \$100,-000,000 of outstanding 4-per-cent, bonds into new gold bonds running for one hundred years at 31/2 per cent. The contract, made with J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York and London, indicates the large amount of capital in both countries that is seeking safe investment.

Pension Agent Spencer is in Washington, presumably to refute the charges which have been made the basis of a demand for his removal before the expiration of four years. As soon as he went into the office removed the veterans, who were efficient clerks, and filled their places by persons who, for the most part, have no experience. For this act alone Mr. Spencer has no claim upon a Republican administration for any leniency.

The attorneys of the street-car company should call a meeting of the Bar Association and have resolutions adopted censurpliance with the law.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Cry of Genius. Loud wailed the poet: "Oh, why ain't the

As anxious to hear from me as are my creditors?"

Not a Half. Watts-I saw you down town this morning with your better half. N. Peck-If you please, she is not my better half. She is the whole thing.

## A Nightmare.

At midnight, in his guarded tent, The Turk lay dreaming of the hour When not another Christian power Would stake him to a single cent. Narrow Escape.

"After all," said the man, at the end of the discussion, "no man really knows what his neighbors think of him. "I came mighty near knowing once," said the citizen, with a reminiscent look in his

eye, "but the jury disagreed."

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA INVESTIGA-TORS SAW IN MINING REGIONS.

Want and Destitution Among Coal Diggers, Who Are Earning Barely Three Dollars a Week.

PITTSBURG. Pa., April 16. - The Dispatch to-morrow will say: The legislative committee that is investigating the condition of the miners of the Pittsburg district completed its second day of personal inspection among the mines to-day, and a story of the scenes of misery, destitution and want that the investigators witnessed would fill many large volumes. When the work was finished the members of the committee made the statement that no such suffering was ever known by them to exsist before, and they are well convinced that something must be done, and at once, to alleviate the condition of the unfortunate thousands who are in the district.

The territory that was inspected to-day was in and about Banning, on the P. & L. E. Railroad, about forty miles above Pittsburg. The mines are located at Banning Station and are worked by about one hundred miners. One-half of that number could easily do the work, for the men do not get more than two or three days a week. When they do work the cars are so scarce that, no matter how hard they try, they are unable to make more than \$1 a day, at the outside, and very much more frequently their pay for the day is from 25 to 50 cents. The greater part of these employes are foreigners, there being but ten American-born families in the entire number

Alongside the depot one story high and built of unplaned boards. The building is about one hundred feet long by twelve feet deep. It is divided into three departments, for each of which the inhabitants pay \$6 per month to the company. The shed stands up on posts, and a small lake of foul-smelling water covers the ground under it. In this building one hundred persons live, crowded together like ants in a heap. In the winter time, it is said, four of them will lie down in the bed, place a covering over themselves, and then as many more lay on top of them, their heads in the opposite direction. When the weather is warm enough their bed is on the floor. Bread and water forms the greater part of their food, with canned sardines and cheese occasionally as lux-

A little farther up the stream are a number of frame buildings which answer the purpose of houses. There is absolutely no drainage and under each house a pool of stagnant water stands the year around. All the refuse is dumped into the little stream and a spring on one side of it is the only place for the miners and their families to secure water. All of it has to be boiled and then the odor that it emits is sufficient to turn the stomach of the average man. There has been much sickness and a number of deaths lately, all of which are blamed on the surroundings.

After leaving the settlement in and about Banning, the committee went to Jacob's Creek, about three miles below Banning, where the Darr mines of Osborne & Saeger are located. The condition of the miners here is worse if anything than at the mines at Banning. The men work from three to four days a week, but the wages they receive are so small that they can scarcely manage to exist. The greater part of the miners are foreigners, with a good sprinkling of Americans and some negroes. The company owns the miserable hovels which shelter the inhabitants. One of the most wretched is a shed about eighteen by twelve For this hovel the company receives \$4 per month and it would cost about 25 to build it. The occupants of this house are Peter Jones, his wife and child and eight "boarders." Where these eleven persons manage to find room enough to stretch Inside there out at night is a mystery. was a varied assortment of furniture, for the cooking, eating and sleeping is all done in one room. "We just manage to live," said Mrs. Jones. "but if it was not for the boarders that we keep Peter could not make enough in the mines to keep us from

# SWEATING BLOOD.

Maryland Woman Afflicted with an Ailment That Is Puzzling Doctors.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 16.-At meeting of the Washington County Medical Society, yesterday, Dr. S. S. Davis, of the doctors two handkerchiefs saturated with blood which he had wiped from the woman's face. He, with other doctors, is of the opinion that the coloring matter in

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE WOOL SCHEDULE OF DINGLEY'S BILL.

Statement from the French Foreign in Regard to the Duties Fixed on Wines, Silks, Etc.

HOUSE

BERS WILL BE DISCIPLINED.

Senate Reorganization-New Indiana Fourth-Class Postmasters - Objections to a New French Cable.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Fairbanks did not appear before the finance committee to-day, as expected, but will make his argument to-morrow in behalf of ing the city newspapers for "fomenting | the various Indiana industries and productrouble." The offense of the newspapers | tive interests asking for protection in the consists in demanding that the street-car new tariff bill. Western senators, after company be made to obey a legally en- several conferences, have reached an agreeacted statute. Police Judge Cox should ment to stand together for important also be reprimanded for insisting on com- | changes in the wool schedule of the Dingley bill. The senators most prominently identified with the movement are Messrs. There is a movement on foot among Bos- | Mantle, Carter, Shoup, Warren and Burton Democrats to nominate Gen. P. A. Col- rows. They have not only agreed on a line lins, late consul general at London, for of amendments, but have decided to insist mayor after his return from England, a few on their inclusion in the bill. The meetings weeks hence. He is a bright man and very | held have also been attended by many prominent wool growers. The proposed amendments are directed mainly to closing the many loopholes for evasion and fraud Kinley law. An amendment was agreed on providing that an additional duty of 4 cents per pound shall be levied on skirted wools as imported in 1890 and prior to that time. The principal change, however, to be proposed is on wool and camel's hair of the third class. The Dingley bill proposes an ad valorem duty of 32 and 50 per cent., respectively, upon wools of this class valued under and over 13 cents per pound. It is proposed now to strike out the Dingley bill clauses relating to third-class wools and to insert instead the following: "On wool of the third class and camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 8 cents or less per pound in the general markets of the United States the duty shall be 5 cents per pound, and on all wools and hair of this class the value whereof shall exceed 8 cents per pound in the general markets of the United States there shall be an additional duty of 1/2 of 1 cent per pound for each increase of 1 cent per pound in the value thereof." It is claimed for this latter amendment,

which is the most important of all the amendments proposed, that it will largely prevent the frauds which it is alleged were perpetrated under the ad valorem duties of the McKinley law, by reason of which, it is asserted, hundreds of millions of pounds of wool used in the manufacture of clothing which properly belonged in the first class were imported at third-class rates on the presentation that they were to be used in the manufacture of carpets. The clause in the proposed amendment relating to third-class wools designating the general markets of the United States as fixing the value of imported wools is regarded as very important, as if this amendment is admitted it will practically destroy the opportunity for undervaluations which now exist through the practice of fixing the prices of these imported wools in foreign countries. Other precautions will also be urged to this end, such as defining the meaning of classifications so as to prevent restrictions such as have heretofore been used. For instance, the words Angora, Adrianop, Bagdad, etc., will be defined as indicating district in which grown.

class of wool regardless of the special Senator Mantle, who introduced the memorial of the National Wool Growers' Association in the Senate, says that the amendments do not nearly cover the demands made by the association, but in his opin-ion, will be a vast improvement upon the bill as it passed the House of Representatives. It will remain with the Western senators, he says, to say whether or not the proposed amendments shall become part of the new tariff law or whether the demands of the wool manufacturers as applied to wool, shall outweigh those of the wool growers themselves.

## FRANCE DOES NOT LIKE IT. The Dingley Bill Regarded as Creat-

ing Prohibitive Duties. PARIS, April 16.-The Dingley tariff bill has aroused considerable antagonism in French mercantile circles, where it is pointed out that the measure may lead to a policy disastrous in its effects on certain French industries. Some representations of this nature having already been made to members of the French government, the Associated Press sent to M. Hanotaux, the French foreign minister, a number of questions bearing on the tariff situation and the relations of the two republics. The French Foreign Office returned the follow-

ing written reply: "The federal government at Washington will succeed without any doubt in drawing closer the bonds which unite France and the United States by abstaining from overtaxing imported French goods, such as sparkling and still wines, brandfes, silks, woolens, gloves, works of art, etc. To shut out of the United States by quasi prohibitive tariffs the product of French industry and art will evidently have a contrary effect. It is to be hoped this will not eventually be done. At the present time there are no differences between the two great republics. They are bound together by too many memories and traditions for a veritable spirit of hostility to grow between them. The solution of small current questions which give rise to negotiations between the two countries is, however, sometimes rendered difficult by the argumentative spirit of the American State De-

"Although France has no grounds for omplaining of the diplomatic and consular epresentations of the United States, there is nevertheless reason for stating that she has been surprised at the attitude of certain American consuls. One of them admitted to exercise his functions in one of the great ports of France seems quite recentry to have undertaken the task of disparaging the produce of French vineyards. ncorrect statements, denied after inquiry by competent authorities, have been reproduced in official reports by the agent in question and made public in administrative documents. Another agent who had also exercised the functions of consul in one of the great towns of France spoke of French wines in the course of a lecture delivered the United States in the most unfavorable terms-the worst terms. Both these agents represented French wines as watered, adulterated, mixed with plaster of paris and composed of all sorts of noxious ingredients. Cases such as these denote the deplorable tendencies and want of prudence of certain American agents. In reply to the question whether France would retaliate in case the tariff on French goods should be very much raised, the French Foreign Office said: "The answer to that is that France prefers to believe that Congress will examine the question

with complete impartiality and that it will pronounce in the broadest spirit of good will and justice upon any proposals to charge high duties on French imports. In reply to a question as to arbitration the following was said: "France loves ace and devotes herself to preserving it. She is consequently in no way hostile to measures the object of which is in a general way a safeguard of peace. But before pronouncing on an agreement such as the United States, France would prefer to wait the final action of the Senate and to see the result of the experiment, if any

In answer to a question as to what cooperation France would give to bring about an international bimetallic conference M. woman otherwise seems to be in perfect assembling of a monetary conference would health.

France could give the United States in the senators from official French sources that health.

Before leaving the city he will have an interview with M. Hanatoux, the French forhealth.

gards bimetallism itself, opinion in France seems uncertain and very much divided."

## INDIANA POSTMASTERS.

Batch of Fourth-Class Offices Filled-The Clinton Recommendation. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- Charges have been preferred against the candidate for postmaster at Clinton, indorsed by Representative Faris. The charges are of gravity sufficient to demand a thorough inquiry into them before the appointment is made. Fourth-class Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Antrim, W. K. Park, vice Tilford Antrim, resigned; Asherville, Clay county, J. T. Elliott, vice COMMITTEES | Lewis McCullough, resigned; Bryantsburg, Jefferson county, Edward Roberts, vice G. W. Stoner, resigned; Burns City, Starlin Simms, vice J. T. Osborne, removed; Cin-INTIMATION THAT CERTAIN MEM- cinnati, Greene county, H. D. Lutz, vice P. G. Riddle, removed; Cortland, Jackson county, R. D. Hays, vice G. R. Brown, resigned; Crothersville, Jackson county, H. E. Kindsbury, vice J. W. Chambers, resigned; Ellettsville, Monroe county, Edward Faulkner, vice J. E. Steele, resigned; Einora, Daviess county, J. W. Robinson, vice J. F. Danner, removed; Freetown, Jackson county, J. D. Lucas, vice H. H. Finch, removed: Gullford, Dearborn county, R. F. Huddleston, vice M. B. Miller, removed: Harrodsburg, Monroe county, Newton Holmes, vice R. W. Carr, removed; Hedrick, Warren county, Mrs. Eliza Briggs, v!ce Wentworth Crane, removed; Koleen, Greene county, J. E. Walton, vice W. H. Mansfield, removed; Loogootee, Martin county, Henry Wood, vice A. T. Akerman, removed; Mattsville, Hamilton county, Lydia Richardson, vice Robert Richardson, dead: Plainville, Daviess county, W. G. H. Wilkinson, resigned; Shoals, Martin | capacity last year, namely, Professor county, S. P. Yenne, vice A. C. Hacker, removed; Solsberry, Greene county, H. S. Bullock, vice Marshall Bullock, resigned; Springville, Lawrence county, J. E. Marsey, vice William Miller, removed: Surprise, Jackson county, B. C. Lett, vice R. L. Isaacs, resigned; Stanford, Monroe county, S. E. Pafford, vice T. W. Sparks, removed; Victor, Monroe county, Rachel Helms, vice J. M. Helms, dead; Williamsvice W. A. Smith, resigned.

The friends of Herbert Bowen, of Brookjuring the anti-American demonstrations in | tions in this direction are now in progress Spain at the time of the hot Cuban debates in Congress. The consulate at Barcelona was attacked by a mob, but he refused to abandon it, and the mob was finally dispersed by the gendarmes.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois; ex-Congressman Mondell, of Wyoming, who wants to be assistant commissioners of the general land office; Representative W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, with Maj. William H. Lockart, of Allegheny, a candidate for assistant commissioner of pensions; Richard C. Kerens, of St. Louis; Representative Lowe, of New York, and ex-Representative Outhwaite, of Ohio, a member of the Board of Ordnance, were among the callers at the White House to-day.

The President to-day appointed the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy, as follows: George F. L. Evans, of Portland, Me.; Col. James E. Ewing, Newark, N. J.; L. W. Hall, of Harrisburg, Pa.; W. H. Upson, of Akron, O.; Col. A. F. ras. Walker, of New York; William B. Plunkett, of Adams, Mass., and W. R. Smedburgh, of San Francisco. The President also appointed the following board of visitors to the Naval Academy: Senators T. H. Carter and William Lindsay; Representatives F. H.

George E. Foss and J. J. Hart; Messrs, J. W. Miller, of New York; J. L. Pratt, of St. Paul, Minn.; Capt. John Wilkes, of New Orleans; Alfred Hemingway, of Boston; George A. Garretson, of Cleveland, O.; W. Kellogg, of Connecticut, and C. A. Pillsbury, of Minnesota. Walter S. Chance, for several years past a special agent of the Treasury Department at Philadelphia, has been promoted to

be supervising special agent, vice J. J. Crowley, transferred and appointed special agent at Chicago. Secretary Long has revoked the order by which Lieut. Robert E. Peary, the arctic explorer, now on duty at the New York navy yard, was detailed to the Mare island yard, California. Strong pressure was brought to bear by the scientific and gengraphical societies throughout the country interested in arctic explorations to have the secretary revoke the order, which, if put into execution, it was claimed, would interfere with plans which Lieutenant Peary has for promoting another expedition to the polar regions. No application for another

partment from the officer.

The exhaustion of the funds appropriated for the General Land Office is largely crippling the work in the field and further retrenchment on the salary rolls was made to-day. The fourteen examiners of the office who have been investigating on the Chippewa Indian lands at \$6 a day each, and twelve mineral land commissioners in Idaho and Montana, drawing \$2,500 per annum each, were ordered dropped from the rolls. The action takes effect on the 20th inst. This reduction of force follows the dismissals of over a score of special agents made last week, also due to the scarcity of

# COMMITTEE CHANGES.

Members Who May Be Disciplined by depicting the optical illusions and the pethe Czar-Senate Reorganization.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, April 16.-Speaker Reed is understood to have his committee list pretty well prepared, and in making the assignments he is said to have made several important changes in the complexion | day my left eye, in sympathy with the of leading committees. General Walker, chairman of the House banking committee in the Fifty-fourth Congress, is reported to be slated for another assignment, where he will not have such a chance to run amuck on the parliamentary high road and stir up useless antagonisms as he had the last time. Mr. Walker has an unfortunate faculty for getting at loggerheads with his associates, on whom he must rely for help on the floor and in work on matters before the committee, and the speaker is anxious to relieve himself and the House of the friction and irritability his presence causes as the head of a committee that will be in the very front rank as soon as the tariff of sight." bill is disposed of. Messrs. Hepburn, Quigg, Mahany, Boutelle and McCleary are also mentioned as being blacklisted for discipline

The Republican committees of the Senate to-day agreed unanimously to accept, so far as it is empowered to do so, the proposition made by the Democrats for the organization of the Senate committees. Accordingly a caucus will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The proposition provides that the Republicans shall fill all the committee places which were filled by Republican senators during the last Congress, including the chairmanships vacated by Republicans, and that they shall be given one additional place in the appropriations committee vacated by a Democrat, and that the membership of the committee on postoffices and post roads shall be increased from nine to ten, in order to give the Democrats an additional place on that committee. This arrangement will result in leaving the Republican senators at the head of all the important Senate committees, but a majority of the membership of many of them will be anti-Republican. There are indications that the committee's recommendation will not be received with favor by all the Republican senators.

# WANTS NO RESTRICTIONS.

France Desires to Land a New Submarine Cable at Cape Cod.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The French embassy here is actively assisting the French Telegraphic Cable Company efforts it is making to lay a new cable from Brest, France, to Cape Cod, Massachusetts, which shall take the place of the old cable laid eighteen years ago. For this purpose the attention of senators has been Senate bill will place on the French com-This bill prohibits the landing of new cables without the previous consent one proposed between Great Britain and the of Congress, and it is claimed to be directed mainly against the French company. The cable has been partly laid, and it is said that the care requisite in laying a cable makes it necessary to take advantage of the coming summer weather in order to make the landing at Cape Cod. The French company has submitted a pro-"The co-operation which | test to the Senate committee on commerce,

tions between the two countries. As re- to this country then there will be strong probability of retaliation by the French government against the four American caole companies entering France. The point is urged also that the cable line to France would be of great military and strategic importance to this country in the event of trouble between the United States and Great Britain, as all other transatiantic cable lines pass over British territory. The statement presented to the Senate commerce committee points out that the French government is a friendly republic; that 4,000 American pupils are receiving their ducation free at the government's schools in France, and that as France has never discriminated against American companies Congress should guard against legislation which may be considered by the French republic as injurious to the interests of its

Mr. Blaine when secretary of state took decided grounds against allowing foreign cable companies to land their cables in this country without permission. It is said that in the course of the present controversy it has been stated that if the French company attempted to land its cable at Cape Cod the State Department would interpose force if need be to prevent the landing. Another international phase of the subject is in connection with a proposed new German cable company. It is stated that the Senate bill is aimed at the German rather than the French company, and is in some measure designed as retaliation for the restrictions against American life insurance companies doing business in Germany,

## TO STUDY SEAL LIFE.

Another Expert Commission to Be Ap-

pointed by the President. WASHINGTON, April 16.-The President has decided to appoint another expert com-Bering sea this summer and continue the study of the conditions surrounding seal Hildreth, vice W. H. Allen, removed; Red life. The British government has named Cross, Lawrence county, G. M. Davis, vice | the same commissioners it employed in this Thompson and Gerald B. Hamilton. Our commissioners were President Jordan, of Stanford University, and Professors Stegner and Lucas. Whether these same experts will be reappointed will be determined in the course of a few days. It is said that the results of last year's work of the experts was an agreement on some points, but not on all. Among the unselved questions is the determination of the best means town, Decatur county, Joseph Clemmons, of preserving seal life, conceding that it is in danger of its destruction, on which point at least the experts seemed to agree. It is the purpose of the State Department lyn, now consul at Barcelona, Spain, have to endeavor to secure the consent of the resumed their efforts to have him appointed British government to the adoption of a modus vivendi suspending all sealing on which wool men allege abound in the Ding- to succeed Minister Taylor at Madrid, and land and sea while the experts are at work ley bill and were also found in the Mc- are urging in his behalf his patriotic course during the approaching season. Negotia-

Padras Surrendered to Terrell. WASHINGTON, April 16.-The United States legation at Constantinople has advised the State Department that it has secured the release of Padras, a naturalized American citizen, who has been under arrest at Mitylene since Feb. 8 on a charge of homicide. When notified of the arrest Minister Terrell demanded that the prisoner be turned over to him for trial, in compliance with the treaty stipulations which confer jurisdiction on the United States minister in cases in which his countrymen are concerned. The Turkish government resisted, claiming that because the man had been naturalized since 1869, when the Turkish government had given notice that it would thereafter recognize no longer the right of a Turk to expatriate himself his naturalization as an American was void Mr. Terreil, however, sent his secretary of legation to Mitylene, with the result that

the Turkish government surrendered Pad-Chief Joseph's Desire. WASHINGTON, April 16,-Chief Joseph, the leader of the band of 150 Nez Perce Indians now quartered at the Colville reservation in Washington State, had a hearing before acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith to-day, in which he appealed for lands for his tribe in their old haunts about the Snake river, in Idaho. He said he wanted lands there allotted in severalty to his band and also asked that they be given a sawmill and industrial school, to-

gether with a pension of \$1,000 per annum Mr. Holman Improving. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The condition of Representative Holman, of Indiana, was encouraging to-day and two physicians in attendance said he was making satisfactory

progress toward recovery. General Notes. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- To-day's treas-

ury statement shows: Available cash balance, \$224,617,960; gold reserve, \$154,603,125. Secretary Gage has instructed the customs officer at Pembina, N. D., to admit the 179 Chinese who are en route from China to the Nashville exposition. This action is taken on the statement of the director general that their admission is leave of absence has yet reached the de- necessary under concessions made to ex-

> STRICKEN BLIND IN ONE EYE By the Deflection of the Gun's Ray

from a Crystal Ink Well. VINELAND, N. J., April 16.-While sitting at his desk in his library, a few days ago, Rev. Dr. George A. Hubbell, was suddenly stricken blind in one eye by the deflection of the sun's ray from a crystal ink well. His peculiar case has excited the interest of physicians and scientists. Dr. Hubbell made the following statement this afternoon concerning his strange affliction.

culiar sights seen by him: "I was sitting at my desk about 4 o'clock in the afternoon," said Dr. Hubbell, "when a sharp sun ray struck a crystal inkstand and deflected in an obtuse angle to the pupil of my right eye, blinding it instantly, My physician pronounced the eye burnt and bleeding, and prescribed for it. The next right, became exceedingly weak, and I saw tothing but powerful electric light. The following day the light broke into fragments, like the bits of glass in a kaleidoscope, exceedingly beautiful. On the day fellowing there was an appearance of a beautiful background of cerulean, shading off into orange and pink, upon which appeared beautiful leaves as of oak. continuous rays of light radiating from a

"The next change was an appearance of center. Then I began to distinguish between white and black, and the faces of people. I now see forms near by and can slightly distinguish colors, but cannot measure distances; things are too near and too far. For instance, if I should reach out for an article, I grasp it before I can get to it. I have good hope of final restoration

# NOT STETSON'S WIFE

Judge Morton Rules Against Adah Richmond in the Will Contest Case.

BOSTON, April 16 .- Judge Morton, of the Suffolk Superior Court, has decided that Adah Richmond has not established her rights as a widow to contest the will of John Stetson, jr. The decision was made public to-day. In it Judge Morton says: "The first thing to be determined is how far the appellant is bound to go in showing that she is the widow of the testator. think that she is not bound to establish conclusively that there was a valid marriage subsisting at the death of Mr. Stetson, but that, taking all of the testimony into account, it should appear with at least a reasonable degree of certainty that such was the case. I am not satisfied that it does appear." The hearing of the question thus decided was held a few weeks ago.

# Philippine Islanders Subdued.

MADRID, April 16.-Captain General Polavieja, prior to leaving Manila, capital of the Philippine islands, sent a dispatch to the government here, saying the rebellion is nearly quelled, that only six thousand insurgents, partly armed, are in the field, that 24,000 insurgents have already submitted to the Spanish authorities and that 20,000 insurgents are upon the point of yielding up their arms.

# Gobbled by the Standard.

TOLEDO, O., April 16,-The Standard Oil Company has closed a lease for general offices for the Buckeye Pipe-line Company, one of the strongest adjuncts of the Standard. All the Standard's product in the great fields of northwestern Ohio is handled through the Buckeye Pipe-line Com-

Hohenlohe in Paris. LONDON, April 16 .- A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris says that Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, has arrived there and will remain over Easter.